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ing letter written by Adin Ballou to Mr. Joseph A. Allen of Medfield, Mass., in 1881 will be of interest to those who desire to know more about the position taken by him on the subject of war:

HOPEDALE, MASS., March 3, 1881.

DEAR SIR AND FRIEND:

I was pleased to receive your kind communication of 2d inst., by that day's evening mail. I am glad to know that you cherish reminiscences of the peace testimonies which were borne by faithful witnesses in the days of your youth and that you are not delighted with the war mania of the age. Samuel J. May was a noble specimen of enlightened humanity a rare model of rational religion, and far in advance of his denomination in practical Christianity. I knew, loved, sympathized with and honored him as a congenial collaborer in every movement that promised the regeneration of mankind.

There were other kindred spirits in those days whose aspirations, convictions and ideals were of similar genus. Still others, more numerous, caught glimpses of the heavenly light, so as to write, preach and pray occasionally for the reign of peace. But most of these germinated the seed on stony ground with small depth of soil, and endured only for a season. When the war of the rebellion came, they found plenty of reasons for renouncing their *peaceism* and resorting to *righteous* war. Since then they have been quite consistent with their apostacy, and now rush along with the multitude in glorifying and perpetuating war institutions as indispensable to so-called civilization. Hence the whole land bristles with monuments in commemoration of warriors, literature teems with martial panegyric, religion consecrates *holy* brute force, philosophy reasons out its necessity for an indefinite future, and politicians fatten on the carcasses of slaughtered myriads. The church is the obsequious handmaid of the state, and knows no moral law, Lord or Master above the semi-barbaric human governments to which it looks up for dictation and protection. As to Christ, he is a mere figurehead; and the sermon on the mount a tissue of impracticable precepts. Mars, Mammon and worldly Pleasure are in the ascendant, and the rising generation are being trained to dream of nothing better. Hence the exhibition in Boston to which you refer, and which vividly illustrates the popular sentiment.

But the end is not yet. This evil seed will one day yield its legitimate harvest of woes. It took chattel slavery in this country over two hundred years to ripen for harvest. It was nursed, cherished and protected by church and state all the while. Wealth-seekers, politicians and the populace clung to it with a lustful grasp, North as well as South, till the pampered vixen maddened in their embrace, and threatened ruin to her votaries. Then what an outburst of *patriotism* pro et con! Then with what sublime virtue was the union saved *without* slavery because it could not be saved *with* it! And then, now and forevermore, what glorifications of *righteous war* because it destroyed the pet monster it had so long fondled! Therefore, what can be a plainer or grander duty henceforth than "in time of peace to prepare for war," and to discipline the rising generation for slaughter! Such is our refined nineteenth century barbarism! Whosoever is of this world as it is, let him fall into line, and shout for old Mars, the civilizing god!

I remain in my tent afar off, till summoned to a better country. You will readily infer from the foregoing where I stand. I am confirmed beyond a doubt in the divine principles of love, peace and fraternity you heard me preach at Syracuse. I have never seen one good reason to recant them or swerve from them; and I am perfectly assured that in the fulness of times they will come uppermost with the human race. Till then poor humanity will have to seethe and boil in the Gehenna of selfishness, rivalry and war. So it chooses, and so it must fare—reaping as it sows. But though I seem silent and lost in obscurity, I am not idle. I am preparing numerous written testimonies for press, which may profit the world after I have passed into the immortal state. At no distant day there will rise a regenerated Christian Church, devoted to Christlike principles and practices. That church will *lead*, not *slavishly follow*, worldly government, civilization and society. It will uncompromisingly set the example of what the whole world must *do* and *be* to realize the fulfilment of the prayer, "Thy kingdom come, thy will be done in earth as it is done in heaven." For this regenerate Christian Church I am doing silent preliminary work.

With kind and respectful regards, I am your friend.

ADIN BALLOU.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Annual Business Meeting of the American Peace Society, for the election of officers, the receiving of the reports of the Board of Directors and of the Treasurer, etc., will be held in Pilgrim Hall, Congregational House, 1 Beacon Street, Boston, on Wednesday, May 12, at 2.30 P. M. It is hoped that all members of the Society who are within reach of Boston will make a special effort to be present.

In his farewell speech at the banquet given in his honor at the Mansion House, London, on the 2d of March, Mr. Bayard, who, whatever may be thought of some so-called indiscretions in his speeches, has been one of the very best and noblest ambassadors this country has ever had at the court of St. James, spoke thus of the lesson which both the United States and Great Britain may gather from the fact that along the border between this country and Canada there has not for eighty-five years "been heard the sound of a hostile gun:

"Why should we not gather from the history of your country and mine the wisdom of example? For eighty-five years, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the grand river St. Lawrence across the lakes there has been an imaginary boundary of 4000 miles between the territory of Great Britain and the United States, and in those eighty-five years there has never been heard the sound of a hostile gun. Talk about the necessity of exaggerated military armaments! Surely between these two countries there stands an example that there is something better than arms, however nobly and grandly arms may be illustrated. States have been safe without armaments on the continent of North America for nearly a century. I do

not say that other nations may learn anything from it, but I say that between Great Britain and the United States everything is to be learned from it. So, gentlemen, coming to your country, I have been more and more impressed that there is nothing between us to prevent an honorable understanding. I do not say that there shall not be heard a growl or a hiss, or an occasional bray, but I do mean to say that in the great heart of the people there is carried a current that promises strength and hope and mutual good-will, and if needs be mutual support. (Cheers.) Now my four years are about to close, and if clouds there were, those clouds have dispersed. (Cheers.) If doubts there were, I do not say they have been concluded, but surely they have been lightened, and surely there is much to make them less doubtful. (Cheers.) There is an old saying that love laughs at locksmiths, and so does friendship, and there is no sea deep enough or broad enough, and no wall so high, be it of masonry or narrow statutes, that can shut out the hearts and minds of men who mean to cross the sea and overtop the wall."

The Greco-Cretan situation is still far from solved. The powers have blockaded the island, cutting off supplies sent from Greece. The insurgents maintain their ground and have captured and blown up one of the strong positions held by the Mussulmans. Both Greece and Turkey continue to prepare for war. Prince Constantine has been appointed commander of the Greek forces and has gone to the northern frontier, where the Greek troops and those of Turkey are being concentrated. The whole Greek nation is united in its purpose to bring about the deliverance of Crete from Turkish control. The admirals in command of the blockading fleets have, under instructions from the powers, promised that Crete shall have an autonomous government under the suzerainty of Turkey. With this neither the Cretans nor the Greeks are satisfied, on account of the past deceptions of Turkey, and the sentiment of the peoples of the civilized world is with them. Mr. Gladstone's letter to the Duke of Westminster has had a powerful effect in arousing public sentiment everywhere against the effort of the powers to maintain "the integrity of the Turkish Empire." The concert of the powers seems in danger of going to pieces over the matter of blockading the Greek ports, opposition to such a course being especially strong in England, France and Italy. As we write, the report comes that a collective note, from the foreign ministers at Athens, is about to be sent both to the Greek government and to Constantinople asking that the troops of both nations be withdrawn from the Greco-Turkish frontier, and declaring that in case either nation refuses, its ports will be blockaded. The Turkish troops are said to have control of the chief mountain passes on the Thessalian border. In view of the critical situation, Russia is reported to be concentrating two hundred thousand troops on her south eastern frontier. Peace and

war seem strangely mixed up in the whole affair, as they are almost everywhere now-a-days. It is an age of great contradictions, because the idea of peace is everywhere forcing itself to the front. Once war was in the van all alone.

The Alaskan boundary treaty signed by Sir Julian Pauncefote and Richard Olney, just before the latter's retirement from the State Department, provides that each government shall appoint one commissioner, with whom may be associated such assistants, in the way of surveyors and astronomers, as each government may choose. The commissioners are to trace and mark so much of the 141st meridian as is necessary to determine the exact limits of the territory ceded by Russia to the United States on the 30th of March 1867. The summit of Mt. St. Elias being nearly on the 141st meridian, the commissioners may if necessary deflect the most southerly portion of the line, but not more than 20 miles, so as to bring it in range with the summit of the mountain. All data now in the possession of either government are to be placed in the hands of the commissioners. In case of disagreement as to any points on the line determined by either of the two governments separately, a position midway is to be chosen provided the discrepancy is not over 1000 feet. In case of a greater discrepancy, a new point shall be located by a joint determination of the commissioners. When the location of the meridian has been determined, it shall be marked by intervisible objects. The treaty is dated the 30th of January, and ratifications are to be exchanged within twelve months from that date.

The effort made by the Monroe Doctrine League in New York City to get up a demonstration in Cooper Union on the evening of March 18th against the arbitration treaty did not prove very successful. Some of the reports say the hall was well filled, others that just nineteen persons were present. The sensible men of New York, laboring men and all, are staunch friends of the treaty. The meeting held in the same hall on the 11th of March, in favor of the ratification of the treaty, and presided over by Mayor Strong, called together many of the most eminent men of the city, of all classes and creeds. The meeting was disturbed by an effort to pass a resolution in opposition to the purpose of the gathering. The resolution was introduced by Municipal Judge Lynn and supported by a noisy vote from persons standing around the doors and sides of the hall who had come in for that purpose. Addresses were made by President Low, Bishop Potter and Mr. Samuel Gompers. The speech of the latter we have reproduced from the *New York Independent*. Public sentiment in favor of the treaty continues to accumulate from all parts of the country, and there is a great undertone of condemnation of the course of certain senators in reference to it.

Robert Treat Paine, President of the American Peace Society, has met with a sore affliction in the loss of Mrs. Paine. The trial was all the severer because he was not permitted to minister to her in her last hours. While he was absent from home attending the Mid-winter Charities' Convention in New Orleans, a slight attack of cold which she had when he left suddenly developed into pneumonia and she passed away on Tuesday morning the 9th of March. Mrs. Paine was not only an exceptionally noble wife and mother, the light and strength of her home, but she took an active interest in all sorts of enterprises which sought the relief of the needy and the welfare of society. The Wells Memorial Institute of which Mr. Paine was the founder, the Children's Aid Society, and the Humane Education Society, all had the benefit of her counsel and generosity. She inherited a considerable fortune, and in 1890 she and her husband united in creating the Robert Treat Paine Association with a trust endowment of \$200,000, for the promotion of philanthropic and charitable work. Mr. Paine has the sincerest sympathy of all his coworkers in the American Peace Society and of the numerous friends which his noble philanthropic spirit has made for him not only throughout this country but on the other side of the sea also.

The meeting held at the studio of Mr. Felix Moscheles, 80 Elm Parkroad, London, on the 22d of February, was well attended and the speaking was excellent. Among those who took part, after the admirable opening address of Mr. Moscheles, were Hon. Philip Stanhope, M. P., Professor John Westlake, Dr. W. Evans Darby, Rev. H. R. Haweis, Dr. Farquharson, M. P., Mr. W. P. Reeves, Dr. G. B. Clark, etc. Professor Westlake used these words in reference to the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty: "The arbitration treaty between England and the United States, which now awaits ratification, has been drawn up on modest lines. It provides only for arbitration on two great classes of claims—pecuniary claims and territorial claims. At present our movement is so much in its infancy that the chief thing to be said in favor of the treaty is that it sets up a standard of justice. It proclaims that in matters of dispute the first and last resort should be to arbitration—that at least some claims should be withdrawn from settlement by war. The treaty which sets up that standard, however small may be its scope, will be fruitful. Its example will work. And therefore I feel fully the importance which this treaty has; and I think, if only we can obtain its ratification, it would hardly be too much to say that it would be one, if not the most important, of the events of the Nineteenth Century."

In Cuba there has been no specially note-worthy event during the month, except that most of the imprisoned Americans have been released. General Weyler has again left Havana and gone into Matanzas province.

It is rumored that the Spanish authorities are growing very tired of the war, and that they would be willing to sell Cuba to the insurgents. The latter are said to be willing to pay a considerable sum, and to have the United States act as intermediary in the matter. It is said that the subject is under consideration at Washington with the Spanish Minister. We hope so.

The insurrection in the Philippine islands continues to show a great deal of vigor, in spite of former reports to the contrary. The Spanish authorities there have asked that twenty thousand additional troops be sent them. Spain finds it difficult to supply these, as none can be spared from the already decimated forces in Cuba.

It is reported that *Die Waffen Nieder*, the monthly journal and official organ of the Austrian and German peace societies, edited so ably by the Baroness von Suttner, is in danger of being suspended because of lack of sufficient subscribers to keep it up. This would be a great loss to the peace cause, and ought not to be allowed to happen. Every friend of peace in those countries ought not only to subscribe for the journal himself, but also to take one or two copies for those who might by reading it become interested in the cause. Friends of peace excuse themselves from supporting the peace papers on the ground that their own opinions are all right and, therefore, they do not need them. Every paper published in the interests of peace, because it has to be circulated for the most part gratuitously, among those whom it is important to win, is published at a great loss. If all those who believe sincerely in the peace propaganda would only subscribe regularly for the peace papers, how much more might be done through the circulation of free copies! We wonder if anybody will look at these sentences long enough to detect our meaning!

On the invitation of the Lombard Peace Union, Milan, Italy, Signor Guglielmo Ferrero has just given a series of lectures in that city on the "History of War and of Militarism." The course consisted of nine lectures the titles of which were: "War and Peace at the End of the Nineteenth Century," "The Dervishes of the Soudan and the Barbarian Military Society," "The Formation of the Great Military Civilizations," "Social Life in the Great Military Civilizations," "Napoleon the First and the Origin of Modern Militarism," "English Militarism and German Militarism," "French Militarism," "Italian Militarism," "The Duty of the Present and the Probabilities of the Future."

The Commission of the International Peace Bureau met at Berne, Switzerland, on the 6th and 7th of March, under the presidency of Fredrik Bajer of Copenhagen. Fifteen members of the Commission were present, namely, Fredrik Bajer, Denmark; the Baroness von Suttner, Austria; Hodgson Pratt and J. Fred. Green, England;

Frederic Passy and Gaston Moch, France; Franz Wirth and Dr. Adolf Richter, Germany; E. T. Moneta, Italy; Henri La Fontaine, Belgium; Nicolas Fleva, Roumania; Dr. A. Gobat, Elie Ducommun and W. Marcusen, Switzerland.

The Commission sent a deputation to call upon Dr. Deucher, President of Switzerland, who received them with great courtesy and assured them of the sympathy of the Swiss Federal Council for the cause of international peace and concord.

Many telegrams of sympathy were received from societies and individuals in different parts of Europe.

The most important question which came before the Commission was that of the attitude to be taken by the friends of peace in regard to the Cretan crisis. It was decided unanimously to send to the governments of Europe and to that of the United States of America an urgent request that, with a view to prompt pacification, the people of Crete be granted the privilege of pronouncing, in a perfectly independent way, by a plebiscite, on their future destiny.

The Secretary of the Bureau made a report upon what had been done to carry out the resolutions of the Budapest Congress, which was listened to with great interest by the Members of the Commission. This report included an account of a special appeal to teachers of history which had been prepared for the use of the peace societies in different countries.

Report was made that the manifestation made by peace societies on the 22d of February had been very successful.

Report was also made that a responsible and well organized Agency in Berne had consented to act as an intermediary for the exchange of young persons whose parents might wish to have their children reside for a while in foreign families.

The Commission heard with pleasure that a central French Bureau had been formed at Paris to serve as an intermediary between the French peace societies.

It was unanimously voted by the Commission that the invitation of the Hamburg Peace Society be accepted and the next Universal Peace Congress be held in that city immediately after the meeting of the Interparliamentary Peace Conference which is to meet at Brussels in August.

A provisional program for the Hamburg Congress was prepared, which is to be submitted to the peace societies for suggestion and approval.

The Commission also considered the subject of the appointment of the Committees at the Peace Congress, and that of the coöperation of labor organizations in the peace movement.

A letter, signed by nine English peace societies and addressed to the British Government, in regard to the failure of execution of the decisions of the Berlin and the Brussels Congresses in reference to the suppression of slavery and the sale of firearms in Africa, was brought to the attention of the Commission, which instructed the Bureau to inform all the peace societies in those countries, having colonists in Africa of this action and urge them to address similar letters to their governments.

On Saturday evening a great meeting was held in the Hall of the Grand Council at Berne which was addressed by the Baroness von Suttner and Mr. Frederic Passy. Also on Sunday evening another meeting, with a varied program, partly musical, at which 2000 people were present.

A GERMAN VIEW OF THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

BY HERR VON BAR, PROFESSOR IN THE LAW DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GOETTINGEN.

Translated from *Die Nation*.

The treaty concluded some weeks ago between England and the United States for the settlement by arbitration of conflicts between the two governments has been variously estimated in the press. While it has been characterized on one side as a glorious event in the history of the 19th century, others have considered it of very doubtful value, and a well known organ of the German press has treated with open scorn and contempt, as an evidence of untenable and utopian radicalism, the whole present movement which seeks to get rid of war through international tribunals.

Let us try from the text of the treaty itself to determine its scope and meaning. The treaty has reference only to money claims and territorial disputes. The first are in all cases to be definitively decided between the two governments by arbitral judgments; territorial disputes, on the contrary, only on condition that the decision shall have been rendered with the large majority of five to one, or that, in case of a smaller majority, the defeated party does not enter a protest against the judgment within three months. If in such a case a protest is made, the contesting parties shall not proceed to hostile measures, until one or more friendly powers shall have been invited by one or both parties to mediate between them. The tribunal, whether consisting of a larger or smaller number of members according to the nature of the dispute, is to be composed of an equal number of eminent jurists of both lands, who, in the two classes of cases—involving money claims, shall choose an umpire. In the case of territorial disputes the tribunal is to consist of six members, three of whom shall be named by each side.

It cannot be denied, therefore, that the treaty has the marks of an agreement in which precaution in regard to the object to be attained and modesty as well have not been overlooked. As already stated, it is by no means every and all disputes, that might arise between the contracting states, which are as a matter of course referred to arbitration. A superficial reading of the first article of the treaty might lead to a different conclusion, and in fact this impression has appeared in the press. But although in Article I. are found the words, "all questions in difference * * * which may fail to adjust themselves by diplomatic negotiations," yet in the previous words, "the high contracting parties agree to submit to arbitration, in accordance with the provisions and subject to the limitations of the treaty," it is clearly declared that the treaty is limited to those disputes of which special mention is made in the following articles; and since the tribunal and the nature of the decision are especially and distinctly adapted to questions of damages and to territorial disputes, while disputes of other kinds are not even mentioned, and there is no provision for tribunals for their adjustment, it is clear that the whole treaty has only this limited scope. But even here the treaty is drawn with precaution, in as much as it gives binding force to the decision of the tribunal, in the case of territorial disputes, only when there is the large majority of five to one. Thus at least two of the three arbit-